The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,888.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance....Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.... „ 28 0
including postage..... „ 38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
including postage..... „ 21 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions. „ 0 2 As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Birth.

WALSH—March 29th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of T. Prendergast B. Walsh, of Laragh Manor, Co. Cavano, Ireland, Esq., Captain H. M.'s Staff Corps, of a son.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *viâ* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET FRERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 20th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 9th, to TUESDAY, 14th, inclusive.

J. A. BALLARD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the LONDON and BOMBAY BANK and GENERAL FINANCIAL and INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED), who have through me taken steps to have their names removed from the list of Contributories, will be held at my Office in Rampart Row on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 12 at noon, to consider advices from England and to consult as to future proceedings.—Dated this 6th day of April 1868.

H. MANISTY.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS

are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson.	Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary.	Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet.	Phosphines

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested, Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyeson application.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, on THURSDAY the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending the 31st February 1868.

2nd.—To declare a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of the present Directors retiring from office, under the provisions of the Articles of Association.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6TH to the 16TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th April 1868.

BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES, formerly belonging to Bhugwandass Purshotumdass:—

1st.—Naigaum Property, measuring about 24,240 square yards, with messuage, tenements, and dwelling-house or bun., also standing on Pasendaree ground.

2nd.—Colaba Property, being Division No. 5, warehouse with messuage, and premises erected thereon, containing thirty feet in breadth and one hundred feet in length.

3rd.—Kalbadavee Property, being all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage, tenements, and dwelling-houses thereon erected, and standing, situate on the Kalbadavee Road, and were formerly the property of Dayaram Gopaldass, Shroff.

Further particulars and all other necessary information can be had on application.

B. R. MODY,
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Sellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hote is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION 1862.
Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed.
And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.
And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris
Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK viz.	AND	WATCH viz.
CHURCH, STABLE, HALL, DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c.		LEVER, CHRONOMETER, HORIZONTAL, KEYLESS, CHRONOGRAPH, PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES.			SILVER CASES.		
Open face double cases.	*Hunters.*		*Open face double cases.*	*Hunters.*	
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.					
10 10 0	13 13 0		4 4 0	5 5 0	
15 15 0	18 18 0		6 6 0	7 7 0	
20 0 0	23 0 0		10 10 0	11 11 0	
30 0 0	35 0 0		17 17 0	20 0 0	
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.					
42 0 0	45 0 0		33 0 0	35 0 0	
53 0 0	56 0 0		43 0 0	45 0 0	
BENSON'S REPEATERS.					
55 0 0	58 0 0		45 0 0	48 0 0	
75 0 0	80 0 0		65 0 0	68 0 0	
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.					
30 0 0	33 0 0		20 0 0	22 0 0	
35 0 0	38 0 0		25 0 0	28 0 0	
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.					
14 14 0	...	...	5 5 0	...	...
21 0 0	...	...	8 8 0	...	...
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.					
5 5 0	8 8 0		2 2 0	3 3 0	
9 9 0	12 12 0		4 4 0	5 5 0	

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,
CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,
58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS,
25 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourne Grove, London,
Established 1749.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched for the Persian Gulf on Monday the 20th April, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 180 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday the 13th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	15	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Telmanar	18	„ Coconada	23
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	...
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	...
„ Galle	...	„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry	...	„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	...
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at noon, calling at Vingoria on the voyage if inducements offer.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon and Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karanja.	Rewas.	Dharamtur.	Oorun	Oolwa
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class..	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 16
Third Class	0 4	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8

The Dharamtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M and Dharamtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSEBWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 10th instant.)

THE new Iron Clipper ship "ARDGOWAN," 1,282 tons register, classed A 1 at Lloyds, Alexander Kerr, Commander, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Ardgowan.*

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "DILBHUR," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilbhur.*

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "EDWIN FOX," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox.*

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "ROYAL ALFRED," Captain Whiting, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, failing which all Packages and Goods so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Whiting will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

J. A. SHEPHERD,
Agent.

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "LAURETTA," Captain McPherson, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain McPherson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Vessel's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain McPherson, Barque *Lauretta.*

Bombay, 30th March 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1¼-inch double OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s. 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ¼-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet; ½-inch ditto 5s. 1¼-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen; ¾-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen: Rings 2s per gross.

GEORGE REISS, 57; Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck Benoit. Courvoisier Brothers' } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches, and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bets made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Company,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	...11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	...16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbrigan Socks embossed Silk	...18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	...16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	...	„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	...16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	...15	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	...16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	...28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 „ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	7 „ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65	0	
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars..	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakespere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot „	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prince Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteans of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	Rs.	as. 8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		8	0
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS and MAUDS		16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to draw the attention of TRAVELLERS and others to their "SPECIAL KIT" prepared and always on hand. The Kit comprises everything necessary at a moderate cost, and can only be procured at BADHAM & COMPANY'S, Apollo House.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D.S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

D. S. KEMP and Co.'s Medical Circular

English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes.

The following Salts of Quinine:—

Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Urate,
Hydriodate.

Phloridizine,
Berberine,
Cetrarine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis.
Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.
Aperient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.
Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.
Inhalers for the Inhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chêf de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—At prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CLARET, choice Breakfast Bordeaux, in first rate condition, just received and bottled by

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

N.B.—Price remarkably low.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Machanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to 1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. Green, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by Proctor-Sims, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.'s OFFICES are now at No. 12 APOLLO STREET, Fort, David Sassoon's Building.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS —Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the Office, 14 Meadow Street. HOWARD BROTHERS,

Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

THE WHEEL OF LIFE, OR ZOETROPE. Price—Rs. 18.

Extracts from Opinions of the Press.

"The most curious optical Instrument that ever amused a Christmas party."—*Times.*

"Nothing more amusing has been seen for a long time."—*Daily News.*

"The most mirth-exciting and amusing Optical Instrument ever discovered. It is a perfect wonder, and applicable to scientific purposes as well as amusement."—*Sun.*

"It is a most extraordinary Instrument, and the effects it produces are irresistibly comic. It is so simple that it can be worked from a drawing-room table. It will afford plenty of mirth for the forthcoming Christmas parties."—*Standard.*

"This ingenious Optical apparatus will as much surprise the philosopher as delight the child."—*Advertiser.*

"We cannot attempt to describe how the results are produced; suffice it to say they will keep any Christmas party in high glee."—*Bell's Life.*

"The 'Wheel of Life' is an endless fund of enjoyment for young and old. The motions are most remarkable, and some quite inexplicable."—*Scotchman.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for ess than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton-Labelled & Brandsd	...Rs. 30	Rs. 15
No. 1—Ranzan, Black capsule,	do... ... „ 25	„ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do... ... „ 21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do... ... „ 18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do... ... „ 16	„ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do... ... „ 15	„ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do... ... „ 13	„ —
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do... ... „ 20	„ —

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	...Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	„ 26
Macon, ditto	„ 21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	„ 31	„ 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	„ 26	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	...Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 31	„ 17
Moselle Still, Hartenberger	„ 34	„ —
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„ 26	„ —
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 36	„ —
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ —
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26	„ —
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	„ 23	„ —

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	...Rs. 32
Oloroso very old—in bottle	„ 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	„ 28

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Iron Shipping advanced from 1,700 to 1,750; United Victorias declined from 960 to 950 per share; Elphinstones close at 565; New Do. 85; Back Bbays 505; Mazagons 625; Port Cannings 325. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,750 prshare
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	65 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New..	24 p ct prem.
1,000,000	750	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
600,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China, In	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	54 per share.
700,000	250	250	....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	270 p ct pm.
1,00,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompted Paris ..	Nominal
1,000,0	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	14
				London & China Ba.	34 p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	130
500,000	250	150	12	Oriental Bank	435 p.s
	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p.s
	010	052	....	Guzerat Bank	85 [illegible]

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

5,00,000	5,000	3,510	.....	Bombay Ship Co....	2,100 per
250,000	2,500	2,500	23	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	555 per s
300,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co....	2,475 per share
140,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	300	....	Vingas Patent Ship Foundry Co.....	129 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

LAND COMPANIES

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	500 per sh.
1,000,00	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	665 per sh.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	85 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Freire Land Co. ..	145 per sh.
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	625 per sh.
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.s	Port Canning.. ..	325
2,150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co...	950

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight	Rs. 1[illegible]d. to 1s. 15/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta.... ..	At sight	98½.
Do.	30 days' sight..	98½.
Do.	60 Do. do.	98.
China..	60 ays' ight ..	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	6 per cent
Mercantile Bills..	..	8 do.
Four per cent. Do.'s	1835-36	..
.. ..	1842-43	.. 93
.. ..	1854-55	..
Five per cent. Do.'s Rs. Loan	1859-57	.. 107½ to 107¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	.. 112½
Five and a half per cent.	.. ..	.. 112½ to 112½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	.. ..	.. 111¼.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	.. 7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	.. 10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	.. Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	 10-4
Spanish Dollars	 332
Carolus	 200
Mexican Dollars	 220
German Crowns	 310
Five-Franc Pieces	 223
Bar Silver	 108-8
Gold Leaf	 15-1
Bar Gold 20 oz. English.. ..	 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 7TH APRIL.

			PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee ..	Old ..	..	.. 175 to 180
Akote	.. ..	..	..
Khandeish.. ..	.. ..	..	.. 165 to 170
Barsee	.. ..	..	..
Dhollera	.. ..	..	.. 200 to 205
Bhowunggur ..	.. ..	..	..
Broach	.. ..	..	.. 200 to 205
Vingoria	.. ..	..	.. 195 to 200
Compta	.. ..	..	.. 195 to 200
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	..	.. 200 to 205
Oomrawutee ..	New ..	..	.. 215 to 218
Akote	.. ..	..	..
Broach	.. ..	..	.. 230 to 238
Dhollera	.. ..	..	.. 230 to 232
Bhownuggur ..	.. ..	..	..
Veeravul.. ..	.. ..	..	.. 200 to 215

Ready Sales... ... ... 1,200 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 1,950 "
Market strong—good demand.

BENGAL COMMERCIAL, APRIL 1.

Government Papers.—The transactions reported to-day were at the following rates: 4 per cents at Rs. 7-4 discount; Public Works 5 per cents at Rs. 5-4 to 5-8 premium; 5 per cents of 1856-57 at 5-4 to 5-6 premium; and more than a lakh of 5½ per cents at Rs. 13-4 premium.

Upwards of 2½ Bank of Bengal shares were bought, by different parties, at Rs. 1,781¼ each.

National Bank Shares.—16 sold at Rs. 129, nearly 100 at Rs. 129½, and several at Rs. 130, inclusive of dividend.

A sale of Eastern Bengal Indigo Co.'s shares was effected at Rs. 40.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares were bought at Rs. 42. More wanted at this price.

A few Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 345 to 350 for cash, and a time-bargain contract was made for a good lot at Rs. 355, for delivery on 15th April.

50 Shares in the Tirhoot Indigo Co. were placed at Rs. 80 each.

A transaction in Dehra Doon Tea Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 13 per share.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 7.

Barras, Captain, 13th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Munmar.
Lofthouse, Lieutenant, 98th Foot, to appear before Medical Board, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—APRIL 7.

Laurie, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Surat.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—7TH APRIL.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London..	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
,, Liverpool.. ..	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route ..	.. ..	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
April 7	Echo	Henry	Mauritius, Feb. 3.
	John and Mary..	——	Mauritius, Jan. 16.
	John Stuart. ..	——	Calcutta, Feb. 7.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 7	Jamsetjee Cursetjee Bottlehoy.	Bake	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Carlisle*, Brown, to Liverpool.
Barque *Rakomania*, Nacoda, to Tuticorin and Negapatam.

The ship *Brennesia*, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extent sive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday Evening.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition.. Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition ,, 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under .... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... ,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, 11th APRIL, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "RANGOON," Captain D. RENNOLDSON, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 9th April, but not later.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, before 10 A. M., on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain HOUSTON, will be despatched about the 15th May.

For light freight apply to
B. P. FIELD, Jr.,
Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGINGS may be had by Gentlemen with a respectable family in Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Terms moderate. Apply to "E. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY and EASTER MONDAY, the 10th and 13th instant.

JOHN HECTOR,
Bombay, 7th April, 1868. Agent.

WANTED a MECHANIC acquainted with the beating and keeping in order STEAM FRAME and CIRCULAR SAWS. Apply to Mr. McKENZIE, Tank Bunder, Saw Mill.

WE have THIS DAY commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS under the style of HILL, POLLOCK, and Co., in correspondence with Messrs. HUGHES, HILL and Co., of Liverpool.

W. T. HILL,
J. KEATINGE POLLOCK.
25 Apollo Street, 7th April 1868.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—WANTED, three PROBATIONERS for the Bombay New Pilotage Service. Salary Rupees 80 per month. Applications, with Testimonials, should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower certificate than that of first Mate.

By Order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Bombay, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "SEAFORTH," Woodward Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WOODWARD will not be responsible for the condition of any Packago after it leaves the Ship's dock.

RENNIE, SCOWELL, & Co.
Agents for Captain Woodward.
Bombay, 7th April 1868.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned TEAK TIMBER will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Hingurh, in the Abhena Peta, of the Khandeish Zilla, on the 5th May 1868:—

2,800 Teak Logs, superior
2,000 Teak Posts.

Further information will be afforded on application to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Khandeish, or to the Mahalkurry of Abhena.

F. SHEPPARD,
Acting Collector.
Khandeish, Collector's Camp, Talloda, 3rd April 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, (UNDER LIQUIDATION).—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited), held at the Office of Messrs HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Attorneys to the Liquidators, on the 4th of April instant, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That the Report and Accounts laid before the Meeting be adopted.

That the Liquidators having conducted the business in a satisfactory manner for a very long time without having employed a manager to assist them, a bonus of one and a half per cent in addition to the commission of two and half per cent. be paid them on realised assets, and that a sum of Rs. 1,000 be presented to Mr. Anundrao Venayekrao for his valuable assistance rendered to the Liquidators.

G. S. CLAY,
Chairman of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET.
- Medoc.....quarts at Rs. 12 per dozen.
- ,, ...pints at ,, 7½ ,,
- St. Laurent .....quarts at ,, 18 ,,
- Chateau Beitasse ,, at ,, 25 ,,

BRANDY.
- Cognac tres vieux .....at 35 ,,
- ,, ,, Champagne at ,, 35 ,,

FROM C. S. KUFFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.
- Schwarzberg .....quarts at Rs. 30 p. doz.
- ,, ...pints at ,, 16 ,,
- Imperial .....quarts at ,, 32 ,,
- ,, ...pints at ,, 17 ,,
- Die Perle des Rheins quarts at ,, 35 ,,
- Moselle..... ,, at ,, 24 ,,
- ,, ...pints at ,, 13 ,,
- Johannisberg .....quarts at ,, 33 ,,

GADDUM & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY, ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of the EASTER HOLIDAYS, it is ordered that the hearing of the application that DONALD ROBERTSON be permitted to resign the Trusteeship of the above estate as from the 26th day of March 1868, and that JOHN LAIDLOW SCOTT be appointed sole Trustee of the said estate in his place and stead, unless good cause be shown to the contrary, be p stponed from THURSDAY the 9th April 1868 to THURSDAY the 16th day of April 1868.—Dated this 7th day of April 1868.

KEIR, PIGGOTT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of HUGH BOWIE MACCULLOCH, of Bombay, Merchant, and HARRY JOHN, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Merchant, who lately traded and carried on business in partnership at Bombay and Liverpool aforesaid, under the style or firm of MACCULLOCH, JOHN and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given by direction of the HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD in Chambers that an ORDER OF DISCHARGE will be granted to the abovenamed Traders in accordance with the provision in that behalf contained in the above Act, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, in Chambers, on THURSDAY the 23rd day of April instant, at a quarter before eleven o'clock in the forenoon,—Dated the 7th day of April 1868.

MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Solicitors for H. B. Macculloch and Harry John.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share on both classes of Shares now Rs. 65-7-3 and Rs. 21-13-1 or £6 and £2 paid, making Rs. 87-4-4 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £8 and £4 per Share called up.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding Shares in India upon which Rs. 65-7-3 and 21-13-1 or £6 and £2 per Share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon both classes of Shares (making Rs. 87-4-4 and 43-10-2 or £8 and £4 per Share paid) on or before the 28th May next, at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 28th May, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A Circular Letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs. 130-14-7 and Rs. 174-8-9 or £12 and £16 per Share respectively) upon any portion of their Shares, is continued to the Shareholders; and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this office.

HARRY RIVERS, Major Genl., R.E.,
Agent.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 2nd April 1868.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT WITH THE ICE COMMITTEE.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

OUT-STATION ORDERS.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

CREDIT ACCOUNTS.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

HOURS OF DELIVERY.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

FORM OF ADDRESS.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED PER LAST MAIL.

RUSSELL REYNOLD'S System of Medicine, Vol. II	Rs.	18 12
ROBERTSON'S Sermons, new edition, First Series.		3 12
ROBERT BROWNING'S Poetical Works, new uniform edition, Vol. I ...		3 12
SILAS MARNER, by George Elliot, cheap edition.		1 12
FARADAY as a DISCOVERER, by Professor Tyndall		4 8
COOPER'S Leather Stocking Tales, 1 Vol., half bound		2 12
ONCE UPON A TIME, by Charles Knight, new edition		3 12
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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1868.

THE events of recent years, and especially in connection with the Reform Bill and Fenianism, are rapidly shaking England out of her old ruts of thought and feeling in literature, religion, and politics. The questions discussed by English writers at the present time are of the highest importance and bode no good to the settled opinions which have passed unquestioned in society except among theoretical philosophers and in the despised socialist gatherings of working men. A couple of years have sufficed to carry the nation with headlong accelerated speed into the very thick of democratic speculation, and the dullest mortal may see not far ahead of him a whole world of questions starting up and awaiting enquiry and consideration when the new democratic era has fully set in. There can hardly be a man in England who has not misgivings or convictions that the thongs and bonds which have to the present time been holding society together are being rapidly loosened, and that in a single generation of thirty years the tenor of our social usages, in fact the whole face of society, will be very considerable changed. We do not hesitate to express our strong belief that thirty years hence the English and Scotch Church Establishments will be at an end, and the law of primogeniture abolished, and that England shall be tending towards a discussion of the rights of landowners as radical as that which Mr. Mill has promoted in connection with Ireland. There could not be a better means of educating the English people in the principles of radicalism than the present controversy as to Irish land tenure. They become familiarised with the subject in its purely theoretical aspects; and knowing that it does not touch themselves they fearlessly sound to its lowest bottom what is, as regards English land tenure, a mere speculation. The present generation may or may not accept Mr. Mill's system of dealing with Irish discontent, but in the course of the discussion to which it is giving rise the foundations of English land tenure will be studied by inference and analogy both in the closet of the student and the workshop of the artisan. Mr. Mill's pamphlet must of necessity give an immense impulse to the radical views which are entertained by vast sections of the working classes of England on the subject of the land arrangements of England, and though their creed of nationalising the land and making Government the landlord on behalf of the whole community may for many years be a mere intellectual belief, it is beyond doubt that the Irish controversy and the attitude of Mr. Mill will widen the area of radical belief, and by and bye raise the subject, as regards England itself, to the height of a vehement national controversy. Again, take the Irish Church and we find the English people are being educated in radicalism, not with reference to their own institutions, but with reference to the institutions of a people alien to themselves in race, religion, and character. Here, also, as in the case of the Irish land tenure, it is impossible to discuss the claims and merits of the Irish Church Establishment without being led, more or less, to cast side glances at the English and Scotch Establishments and without passing from special individual objections to broad and general philosophic grounds. It does not appear that the Irish Church will die without a struggle, but the harder the struggle, the more keenly will the foundations of the English and Scotch Establishments be exposed to searching examination and criticism. The severer the struggle the greater will be the education of the people in the merits and demerits of Church Establishments, and the shorter the interval that must elapse between the fall of the Irish establishment and the assault on the State churches of England and Scotland, which democracy will yet assuredly make.

The discussion of these subjects in the press and parliament, on the platform and in magazines, carries the attention of the public far beyond the immediate issue; and the minds of people are, as we have said, becoming habituated to contemplating the right of existence of some social usages which many of them would have otherwise never doubted. They are being accustomed to speculate on the application at a distance of democratic principles, and the step is all the easier to speculate on their application to themselves. If we look at another phase of the recent democratic movement which culminated in the Reform Bill we find that the political education of the people (both the upper and lower strata of the population) has been going on in reference to the mutual relations of capital and labour and that strife between them of which no man can see the end. We do not say that either the one part or the other has learned much that will prepare the way for a pacific solution but the capital and labour controversy has bulked itself out into very considerable proportions, and much more is known of it now throughout England than before the Reform agitation. What will be the effect of thirty years of a democratic Parliament on this question? We have seen Trades Unionism almost developing itself into a powerful political organization, and a very few years will probably complete the process. As it consolidates into political shape, and begins to wields political influence it will become one of the most active agents in directing the future legislation of the country. The keen witted artisans of the great

Act, with regard to requiring some information as to a liquidator's intention to leave and as to the state in which the accounts have been kept. Well, Mr. Thomson did not obtain leave to quit Bombay and to continue in the liquidation: he went away without leave, and therefore in fact remained a liquidator, though absent, and, as such, liable to account for what was done in connection with the liquidation. I don't mean to say, or to suggest, that there has been anything incorrect in the mode in which Mr. Thomson has conducted himself in regard to the accounts of the institution. I don't suppose that there has been anything of the kind, and, so far as I can see, his co-liquidator was quite satisfied on this point. However, he did not obtain leave to go, and having left without leave and without resigning, it became necessary to consider what was to be done. It seemed to me that, more than one liquidator having originally been appointed, and as the Act contemplated that in these cases there should always be at least two, it became necessary to appoint another liquidator, but I did not think that under the circumstances the case came within the section to which Mr. McCulloch has referred. It was not a case of a vacancy occurring, but a case in which it would be necessary to remove the liquidator, he having absented himself without leave. If Mr. Thomson had left a power of attorney with any gentleman, with authority to tender his resignation, I should have been willing to receive the resignation, on seeing that the accounts were all right; but the gentleman to whom he gave a power of attorney did not—and I think with reason—consider himself authorised so far as to hand in a resignation. The question, therefore, came to be, whether Mr. Thomson should be removed; and seeing he had gone to England for an indefinite period, it appeared to me that another liquidator should be appointed. I suggested that the Official Assignee should be appointed, but I did not insist upon that, as the proposal did not seem to be very warmly received. I wished, therefore, to know what the shareholders had to say on the subject, and I desired Mr. Bendir—who informed me that a meeting was shortly to be held in reference to other matters—to take the opinion of the shareholders as to whom they should wish to have appointed as liquidator, and I at the same time desired Mr. Bendir to inform them (and I believe he did so) that their opinion was not to be binding upon me.

Mr. Pigot proceeded to give a summary of the proceedings of the meeting of the 25th March, and after he had read the part of the scrutineer's letter, stating that Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy's vote had been included,

His Lordship said—That was rather irregular.

Mr. Pigot—It was, and the subsequent proceedings will show that it was not the only irregularity. The manner in which the scrutineer reckoned up the votes seems to have been irregular in several particulars.

The learned counsel then proceeded to read the scrutineer's letter, and also a letter addressed by Mr. Bendir to Mr. Ardaseer asking him on what terms he would be willing to act as liquidator in the event of the Court making the appointment, and one or two other questions, to which Mr. Ardaseer's reply was as follows:—

"I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated yesterday's date (March 25th), and in reply I have to state that I am not willing to accept the office of liquidator, as therein alluded to, upon any term whatsoever as to remuneration. In answer to the last para. of your said letter, I have to inform you that I do not intend to leave this for China or anywhere else."

Mr. Pigot also read a letter addressed by Mr. Bendir to Mr. Wildy, asking the same question as to the remuneration on which he would be willing to act if appointed. The reply to this was as follows:—

"In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I beg to state that I am willing to act jointly with you as liquidator of the above Bank upon the same remuneration as would have been received by Mr. Thomson, or I am willing to enter into an agreement with the Bank to serve it as accountant for the term of one year, to commence on the 15th instant (the date when my former agreement expired) on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem, and would prefer the latter appointment."

The Judge—Is that the salary which he had before?

Mr. Pigot—Mr. Bendir tells me he had Rs. 550 before.

The learned counsel read another letter, addressed to Mr. Bendir by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop on behalf of Dwarkadass Damodher, and stating that Dwarkadass went to attend the meeting of shareholders on the 25th March, but on arriving at the Company's office was arrested at the instance of Mr. Bendir as liquidator of the National Financial, under a writ of execution issued for the amount of calls due by Dwarkadass, and on being arrested was taken away from the Company's office, but brought back immediately after the meeting was over, when he was produced before Mr. Bendir, who directed that he should be taken to the Sheriff's office. Under these circumstances Messrs. Acland and Company requested that the votes which their client would have given, both on his own behalf and in respect of proxies, had he been allowed to be present at the meeting, should be registered in favour of Mr. Ardaseer, in the same way as Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy's had been recorded in favour of Mr. Wildy. Mr. Bendir in answer to this wrote that he would transmit the letter to the scrutineer. There was also a letter from Mr. C. A. Beyts to Mr. Bendir, informing him that a proxy bearing his signature had been used at the meeting in favour of Mr. Ardaseer, though it had been given for quite a different purpose—viz., to prevent a sale of the assets, should any such proposition be brought forward.

The Judge—What proposition do you submit, Mr. McCulloch?

Mr. McCulloch—We say the meeting was irregular.

The Judge—I will not stand on any point of technicality. All that I wanted was the opinion of the shareholders.

Mr. McCulloch said that actually there had been a majority in favour of Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka.

The Judge—I don't think you showed common discretion in putting forward Mr. Kaka. You should have ascertained first whether he would act. As it is, by doing as you did you have occasioned a great deal of unnecessary trouble and expense.

In the course of some further discussion, His Lordship said that all he had wanted was to elicit the opinion of the shareholders—that he had not mentioned the name of Mr. Wildy or that of any other person except the Official Assignee—and that as matters stood, and looking at the voting which had taken place at the meeting, he could not say that the answer he had received from the shareholders was altogether a satisfactory one. It would be a mere waste of time to discuss any technicalities, but he wished to ask one or two questions in regard to the matter. He wished to ask what age Mr. Wildy was of. He had a recollection of seeing a very young gentlemen of that name before him on different occasions as a witness.

Mr. Pigot—He is twenty-three.

The Judge—And he has been under the liquidators?

Mr. Pigot—He was under the directors first, and has since been under the liquidators. He has altogether been four years in connection with the Bank as accountant.

The Judge—Well, what necessity is there now for an accountant? I understand this liquidation is very nearly closed, and I cannot suppose that there is now any necessity for an accountant. I wish Mr. Peile would accept the office of liquidator jointly with Mr. Bendir.

Mr. Peile—There are circumstances which would prevent me from doing so. I am solicitor for one of the former directors.

Mr. Pigot said it had been explained to the meeting that circumstances in reference to a claim which the liquidator intended to make rendered it necessary to retain Mr. Wildy.

The Judge—I am quite sure you will go with me in this, that there is a very considerable dispute about this Mr. Wildy. That is clear, and a very considerable number of the shareholders want somebody else. Now, without adopting the other gentleman who was proposed, viz., Mr. Kaka,—who is indeed unwilling to act—I should wish to name some gentleman who is above all suspicion as an eligible liquidator.

Mr. Pigot said the only reason why Mr. Bendir had suggested Mr. Wildy was, that he considered it necessary that Mr. Wildy should remain connected with the Bank in any case.

The Judge—Well, I don't at present see the urgent necessity for continuing Mr. Wildy as accountant. Mr. Bendir has now had sufficient experience in connection with the Bank, and I daresay there is nothing which could not be done by him or by native clerks under his guidance.

Mr. Pigot referred again to the claim he had mentioned, and which he said was against some of the directors.

The Judge—Do you mean as directors or as individuals?

Mr. Pigot—As directors.

Mr. Peile—That is the very matter I was referring to.

Mr. McCulloch wished before His Lordship disposed of this matter to present a petition for the removal of Mr. Bendir and for the appointment of some other person as sole liquidator.

The Judge—Do you present this application on notice?

Mr. McCulloch—No.

The Judge—Why not? I think it would have been but fair to Mr. Bendir to give him notice of an application of this nature.

Mr. Pigot, in answer to His Lordship, said Mr. Bendir desired to proceed just as if the petition against him had never been made.

Mr. McCulloch then read the petition, which was as follows:—

That your petitioners are registered shareholders of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, Limited, now winding up voluntarily. That at a general meeting of the shareholders held in Bombay on the 12th February 1867, it was resolved that Messrs. Charles Igguiden, Alexander Thomson, and Paul Edward Bendir be appointed liquidators. That Messrs. Igguiden and Thomson both having left Bombay and resigned the office of liquidators, Paul Edward Bendir, the remaining liquidator, is now the sole liquidator. Paul Edward Bendir convened a meeting of the shareholders on the 25th March, at the registered office of the Company in Bombay, to receive the accounts of the liquidation for the year ending 29th February 1868 and the liquidators' report, to receive his (P. E Bendir's) resignation of the office of liquidator, and to pass a resolution to fill up the vacancy. That several of your petitioners attended the meeting, and a large majority of the shareholders then and there present expressed great dissatisfaction with the report and accounts submitted to them by P. E. Bendir, and it was resolved by a majority of 21 to 8 that the report and accounts be not adopted. That it was announced in the advertisement convening the meeting of the 25th March signed by P. E. Bendir, and printed in the report circulated amongst the shareholders, that he, the said P. E. Bendir would resign his appointment of liquidator. That at the meeting P. E. Bendir expressed his intention—but without any previous intimation to that effect to the shareholders—not to resign his appointment of liquidator. That a large majority of the shareholders present at the meeting, were desirous of appointing, on the day of the meeting, in accordance with the terms of the advertisement and in consonance with what was contained in the report, and also in consequence of their dissatisfaction with P. E. Bendir as liquidator of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, another liquidator in the place of P. E. Bendir. That Mr. C. M. Keir (of the firm of Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, solicitors,) a solicitor of this Hon'ble Court, who appeared on behalf of P. E. Bendir, and stated to the shareholders at the meeting that the shareholders could not appoint another liquidator in the room of P. E. Bendir so long as P. E. Bendir has withdrawn his resignation, and that they must apply to this Hon'ble Court to remove him. That out of rupees fifty-six lacs of outstandings when the Company went into liquidation, the three liquidators and P. E. Bendir, with a staff of assistants, have realized at the end of the one year of the liquidation only 6½ lacs, being not even two annas in the rupee. The charges of the liquidators for the same period have been very great, amounting to more than Rs 80,000, and as no satisfactory reason has been given why the result of the liquidation up to the present time has been so insignificant and why the expenses thereof have been so disproportionately large, your petitioners, holding in the aggregate more than 4,282 shares out of 13,986 shares, being the total number of shares held in the Company, humbly pray your Lordship to remove P.E. Bendir from the office of liquidator of the Bank, and that another liquidator may be appointed in his place. And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Here follow the signatures of Hajee Ismael Hajee Habib, Mathooradass Lowjee, Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw, Hajee Abb Hajee Rahimtoola, and a large number of other shareholders.

His Lordship said, with regard to the realisation of only two annas, that he would be glad to know that that was below the common amount of realisations during the past year.

Mr. McCulloch then proceeded to read the following affidavit:—

WE Goculdass Mooljee and Premjee Sewjee, respectively of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, severally solemnly affirm and say as follows. And first I the said Goculdass Mooljee for myself say that I am one of the partners of Jadowjee Ruttonsey, who was a registered shareholder of fifty shares in the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, Limited. That I am informed and believe that a call was made on the shareholders, in respect whereof a decree was obtained against my said partner Jadowjee Ruttonsey alone, for the sum of Rs. 7,500 and for interest and costs. That I am informed and verily believe that Mr. Paul Edward Bendir is the sole liquidator of the said Bank. On the 6th March I went to the shop of Raghoo Shamjee (who keeps a shop in Meadow Street and who is father-in-law of the said Jadowjee Ruttonsey) where I saw one Damodher Heerjee, co-liquidator of the said Paul Edward Bendir in the case of the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited) when I requested the said Damodher Heerjee to intercede on behalf of Jadowjee Ruttonsey with P. E. Bendir, and to bring about a settlement of the said claim of Rs. 7,500, interest and costs, against the said Jadowjee Ruttonsey, to be settled for Rs. 2,500. I accordingly went to the shop of Jajee Sewjee in Bazar Gate Street, where I knew I should find Jadowjee Ruttonsey, and told the said Jadowjee what had passed between myself and Damodher Heerjee, and Jadowjee Ruttonsey procured the said sum of Rs. 2,500 from the firm of the said Jajee Sewjee, and he accompanied me to the shop of Raghoo Shamjee, and I paid the same to the said Damodher Heerjee on the 6th March last, in the presence of Jadowjee Ruttonsey, in the said shop of Raghoo Shamjee, and the said sum of Rs. 2,500 was so paid in currency notes—that is to say, one note for Rs. 1,000, and fifteen notes for Rs. 100 each. That Damodher Heerjee then went away, but returned in about an hour or an hour and a half to the shop of Raghoo Shamjee, when and where, besides the said Jadowjee Ruttonsey, one Premjee Sewjee was also present with me, and Damodher Heerjee handed a receipt to the said Jadowjee Ruttonsey (a copy of which receipt is hereunto annexed) and as neither Jadowjee Ruttonsey nor Premjee Sewjee nor myself understand English, but with which language Damodher Heerjee is familiar, Damodher interpreted the receipt to us, and on such interpretation I understood the receipt to be for Rs. 1,500 only, but to be in full discharge of the liability aforesaid of Jadowjee Ruttonsey, and upon Jadowjee's asking Damodher whether any portion of the balance of Rs. 1,000 would be returned to him, Damodher said that it was only with great difficulty that he could induce Mr. Bendir to settle the claim against Jadowjee for Rs. 2,500, and that he had to use great influence with Mr. Bendir for that purpose, in addition to paying him, Mr. Bendir, Rs. 1,000 —meaning the balance of the sum of Rs. 2,500 remaining after payment of the Rs. 1,500 mentioned in the said receipt. Jadowjee then observed that Mr. Bendir would have cause one day to repent the taking of such bribes, whereupon Damodher said that Mr. Bendir had made three lakhs of rupees in that way and was about to return to England. That in account books of Jadowjee Ruttonsey the sum of Rs. 2,500 has been debited to the accounts of Cullianjee Pitamber, who was the real owner of the shares although they nominally stood in Jadowjee's name. And I, the said Premjee Sewjee, for myself, say that I was present in the shop of the said Raghoo Shamjee with the said Jadowjee Ruttonsey and Goculdass Mooljee on the 6th March 1868, when Damodher Heerjee came and handed to the said Jadowjee Ruttonsey a paper which I understood to be a receipt for Rs. 1500, and that the statements contained in the sixth paragraph of this affidavit are true.

His Lordship asked whether this matter had been mentioned at the meeting of shareholders on the 25th March, and whether any explanation had then been asked for.

Mr. Bendir—No, my Lord.

Mr. McCulloch asked His Lordship for permission to examine Damodher Heerjee.

Mr. Peile said he was instructed to watch the proceedings on behalf of Damodher Heerjee.

His Lordship asked if the parties who made the affidavit were present.

Mr. McCulloch said they were not.

The Judge—They ought to have been. Why are they not here?—people who bring a charge like that! Where do these people reside? Mr. Adams, take down their addresses.

Mr. McCulloch—It does not say in the affidavit. In the Fort, I am told.

Mr. Pigot, in answer to His Lordship, said Mr. Bendir wished that the matter should be fully enquired into at once.

His Lordship ordered that the matter should stand over till four o'clock, that the parties who had made the affidavit should be in attendance then, that a subpœna should be issued to enforce the attendance of Jadowjee Ruttonsey, and that copies of the affidavit should be served forthwith on the solicitors for Mr. Damodher Heerjee and Mr. Bendir.

In the course of a little further discussion, His Lordship said there was no evidence as yet to show that Mr. Bendir had received a pice more than he should have done, and that in a case like this it was necessary that the rules of evidence should be strictly applied. He also observed that when people brought charges like this they ought to be sure that they could sustain them, or they would find themselves in an awkward position.

On the hearing being resumed, Mr. Dunbar stated that he appeared for Damodher Heerjee, and that he had not yet been served with a copy of the affidavit.

Mr. McCulloch said a copy had been served on Mr. Keir for Mr. Bendir.

His Lordship thought Mr. McCulloch's clients would have shown a little more anxiety in pushing forward the matter if they had been confident in their case.

It also appeared that neither Jadowjee, Goculdass, nor Premjee was present.

Mr. McCulloch said enquiry had been made after Jadowjee, but that it was found he was not at home.

Mr. Keir—He was here this morning.

Mr. McCulloch said Damodher Heerjee, who was present, was the most important witness.

Mr. Mayhew, who appeared with Mr. Pigot on behalf of Mr. Bendir, had no objection to the examination of Mr. Damodher being proceeded with; and Mr. Dunbar stated that his client also was willing that that course should be adopted.

After some further conversation, however, it was agreed at the suggestion of Mr. Mayhew that Mr. Bendir should be examined first.

Mr. Bendir, examined by the Court, stated as follows:—I am liquidator of the Indian Peninsula Bank. There was a shareholder in this Bank named Jadowjee Ruttonsey, against whom a decree was obtained from the Court, at the suit of the Bank, for Rs. 7,500 in respect of two calls on fifty shares, which calls were made before the Bank went into liquidation. He has paid Rs. 1,500 in respect of that liability. It was paid on the 6th March in my presence by Damodher Heerjee. Mr. Wildy, also, was present. Jadowjee was not himself present at that time, and no one else except Damodher Heerjee was present on his behalf. I had been asked previously, on several occasions, to settle this claim. Premchund Roychund and Sorabjee Framjee Moos, the latter a clerk in the Bank, had both spoken to me with that object. After the Bank went into liquidation a notice was served upon Jadowjee in respect of the debt, and no answer being received I caused the plaint to be filed. After the summons had been served on him, several persons—brokers I believe,—called at the office and spoke to Sorabjee Framjee on the subject; and it was in consequence of their representations that I was asked to settle. The amount first offered was Rs. 500 or less, and it was subsequently increased to Rs. 1,000. After the decree had been obtained, I was told that Jadowjee was an old man, and blind, and could not attend to business. I considered Rs. 1,000 too little and offered to take Rs. 2,000. I made this offer after the decree was obtained. Mr. Thomson and I, before Mr. Thomson left Bombay, agreed between ourselves to take Rs. 1,500,—this was before the action was commenced,—but after the suit was instituted, and taken the amount of costs into consideration, I considered the sum too little and asked Rs. 2,000. I made further enquiries as to Jadowjee's circumstances, and on the 6th March Damodher Heerjee called and told me that Jadowjee was an old man, had no means of his own, and was assisted by his friends. I then agreed to take Rs. 1,500 in settlement, and Damodher paid that amount. It was part of the arrangement, that Damodher was to pay the amount cash down. It was paid in notes, and the books of the Bank will show the numbers of the notes. Damodher had never spoken to me about this matter before the 6th of March.

By Mr. Mayhew—I believe no communication was made of our willingness to take Rs. 1,500 before Mr. Thomson left Bombay. After the suit was brought I told Sorabjee Framjee we would take Rs. 2,000. That was on the 4th or 5th of March. The decree was obtained on the 25th February. There was a meeting of the Bank held on the 25th of March, and this list (produced) of debts due on the 29th February, including that of Jadowjee, was submitted to the meeting. Against the entry of Jadowjee's debt in that list, it was written that it had been settled for Rs. 1,500. Mathuradass Lowjee had had two copies of the list made out for him, and Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw examined the list the day before the meeting. (Receipt for the payment of Jadowjee's claim produced.) This receipt was given by Mr. Wildy in my presence, and at Damodher's request I put my initials to it. I never heard till the time this petition was presented of Damodher having received any money for himself in connection with this debt.

By Mr. McCulloch—No offers were made on behalf of Jadowjee before the summons was served. After the action had been commenced I decided to take Rs. 2,000—not Rs. 1,500, as agreed on by Mr. Thomson and myself. It was before the summons went out that Mr. Thomson and I arranged as to Rs. 1,500. Mr. Thomson left Bombay before the decree was obtained. Damodher never spoke to me about the debt before the 6th of March. Before the settlement, I made enquiries as to Jadowjee through Sorabjee Framjee Moos and another Parsee clerk whom I employ to get information. It was only as to his circumstances I enquired, and I did not tell them to see what Jadowjee was willing to offer. This was a debt in respect of calls on forfeited shares, and in such cases I thought it proper to take a less amount by way of compromise than I might in other cases. It was in consequence of the enquiries I made that I thought at last I ought to take Rs. 1,500. I have no recollection of Damodher Heerjee seeking in any other case in connection with this Bank to effect a compromise. He has done so on one or two occasions in connection with the Alliance Financial, and may have done so with reference to some other company, but I don't remember. Cooverjee Ludha owes Rs. 1,000 to the Indian Peninsula Bank, but it is not true that Damodher has been negotiating as to that debt. In the case of Jadowjee, Damodher said that he had been asked by the friends of the debtor to interfere. I am quite certain that Cooverjee Ludha's debt has not been settled for Rs. 250; and there has been no negotiation so far as I am aware to settle it for that sum. On the 6th March I told Damodher that I had agreed to take Rs. 2,000 in compromise of Jadowjee's debt, and that I thought it was a fair sum to pay. The conversation as to this matter lasted some five or ten minutes, and I don't recollect that it touched on any other matter. Mr. Wildy was present all the time and received the money. I bank in the Oriental Bank in this liquidation, and since Mr. Thomson left Bombay the account has been in my own name. The amount of Rs. 1,500 was not banked but was kept in the charge of Mr. Wildy; part of it has been expended in meeting current expenses, and I believe there is still a part in hand. Since the accounts were closed on the 29th February no monies have been put into the Bank. We generally keep Rs. 1,000 in hand. I keep my private account also in the Oriental Bank, and the Bank account is called No. 2 to distinguish it from the former. I occasionally put liquidation balances into my private account. In connection with the companies of which I am the official liquidator, I am bound to pay the monies I receive into the Bank of Bombay once every week, and if the sums I receive during the week are not large I pay them into the Oriental Bank and transfer them to the Bank of Bombay afterwards. I keep a private cash-book for my own monies—or at least my clerk keeps it for me. I believe I have got a small amount—Rs. 150 or so—in another bank, viz., the Chartered Mercantile Bank—but that is all. I have no other private account in any bank. I have not got my private bank-book or my cash-book with me. I was not asked to bring them.

Mr. McCulloch requested that they might be brought.

His Lordship directed the witness to bring them.

Examination continued—Jadowjee had no property that could have been attached. An attachment could only have been against his person. We had similar information as to his circumstances before Mr. Thomson left Bombay. The facts that Jadowjee was blind and in bad circumstances, &c., were repeated to me by Damodher Heerjee. No suggestion was ever made of my taking more than Rs. 1,500 in respect of the debt, and I had no conversation whatever about any consideration being received either by me or Damodher.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned till the following day.

The case was resumed yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Bendir produced the books that had been called for on the previous day and was examined with regard to them by Mr. McCulloch. One of them was a private cash book and contained entries of money received or expended by him.

Mr. McCulloch said he found nothing in that book that he wished the Court to take a note of.

Mr. McCulloch next asked—How long have you been in Bombay, Mr. Bendir?

Mr. Bendir—Since January 1865.

The Judge.—You know you were limited as to your cross-examination. It was to be only in regard to the two books.

Mr. McCulloch.—The question is in reference to that allegation on the affidavit that Mr. Bendir had made three lacs through liquidations. I purpose asking what capital Mr. Bendir had on arriving in Bombay, and has now, so as to see what amount he has made in business in the meantime,—of course without going into any questions as to how he made every rupee of that money.

The Judge.—You are at liberty to ask any questions you like with reference to this particular company, but I think it would be taking rather an indiscriminate range to speak as to other matters. I don't think you have any right to do so.

Mr. McCulloch—I leave it entirely with your lordship, but in the course of the cross-examination—

The Judge—I don't think, Mr. McCulloch, that for the purpose of gratifying a feeling which may exist on the part of these particular shareholders, Mr. Bendir's accounts and affairs should be thrown open to be enquired into with reference to any other company than this particular one. I have given you full scope to enquire into this particular matter, and you have enquired as to the principle on which Mr. Bendir made compromises, and got, I think, pretty full and fair answers on that subject; but as to other companies I don't think you are entitled to put questions in regard to Mr. Bendir's affairs. I could not permit malice to be gratified in that way.

Mr. McCulloch—I submit I am entitled to ask—

The Judge—You are entitled to ample investigation of the matter brought before me, and nothing more.

Mr. McCulloch—I put it in this way. There is an allegation in the petition that the petitioners, from information received from shareholders—among others the two who filed an affidavit—do not believe Mr. Bendir is a competent person for the liquidation.

The Judge—Well, do you think that any person who chooses to come forward and say so is at liberty to put Mr. Bendir to catechization as to his course of life since he came to Bombay?

Mr. McCulloch—Of course, I am not instructed to press this point, but we allege that Mr. Bendir is not a proper person to be a liquidator, on the ground that he has received large sums of money,—larger than, as a liquidator, it would be natural he should have got,—and under the peculiar circumstances I purpose asking him what his pecuniary position was when he commenced business in Bombay.

The Judge—Will you tell me you are warranted in making that enquiry on the ground of a rumour by a couple of idle Hindoos who come prepared to swear to any rumour they heard in the Bazaar? I should think it a very improper course towards any gentleman who goes into that box.

Mr. McCulloch—Mr. Bendir would have a opportunity of denying it, and this is an important matter as to a person occupying the position of a liquidator.

Mr. Bendir stated in reply to the Court that he had no objection to answer the question, and replied that it was not true that he had made 3 lacs since he came to Bombay—and he was sorry it was not.

Mr. McCulloch said that was not a reply to the question he proposed to make.

The Judge—Well, I think that an improper question, and I think you ought to deem it was an improper question. It is a question which you would not like to be asked of yourself, and it has no reference to the case. You come forward with a charge that Mr. Bendir has accepted a bribe of Rs. 1,000, and misconducted himself in this liquidation inasmuch as he has not realized such a proportion of the assets as might have been expected, and you may ask questions on these points, but the line you have adopted is very improper. There must be some sort of protection to witnesses in the witness box. It's not a place for torture.

Mr. McCulloch—I am not torturing, my lord, I am merely stating a line of questions, but if your lordship thinks that beyond a proper line I shall bow to your ruling.

The Judge—Well, I have told you several times that I thought it was.

Mr. McCulloch—Well, my lord, I shall take that ruling.

Examination continued—My share of the commission as liquidator of the Indian Peninsula Bank was Rs. 10,474 up to 29th February. Mr. Thomson got the same sum—and the total amount of commission was Rs. 20,954. This did not include the sum paid to Mr Iggulden, who got a large sum of money—about Rs. 86,000, the amount fixed by this Court. Rs. 9,97,000 has been realized since the commencement of the liquidation, not including Rs. 2,33,000, cash balance in the Bank when it commenced. We have taken commission on the ten lakhs, and not on the Rs. 2,33,000. Of the latter sum there was Rs. 1,56,000 cash in Bombay, and the remainder was in London. I consider we were entitled to charge commission on the cash lying in the Bank. The commission fixed was 2 per cent. on all assets realized. It is customary to charge commission on assets on hand. The amount of the debts outstanding when the liquidation was commenced was about Rs. 50,00,000, of which about one-fourth had been recovered,—or one-fifth if the cash balance were not counted. Of the debts due by private individuals about Rs. 30,000 might be recovered. There were 29 creditors of this description. Some of the directors were solvent men. I know of no case in which loans had been granted solely on the security of the bank's shares. In some cases the bank took its own shares as security. I know it is forbidden that the directors should lend themselves money on that security, and made enquiry into such cases.

Mr. Mayhew said these matters were not referred to in the affidavit, and that Mr. Bendir had no opportunity of refreshing his memory on the points.

Mr. Bendir stated in reply to his lordship that the directors had been Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Mr. Bickersteth, Mr. J. L. Scott, and Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel. Nothing was due to the Bank by the two first. There had been money due by Mr. Scott and Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, but these debts had been compromised before the liquidators took charge. Witness had been advised by his solicitor as to taking proceedings against the directors, but believed that counsel had not yet been consulted.

Re-examined by Mr. Mayhew—At the time I became liquidator Rs. 35,00,000 or Rs. 40,00,000 was the amount of claims against bankrupt estates of companies. About half of the Rs. 10,00,000 recovered has come out of these, and the remaining half from individuals solvent and insolvent.

The Judge—And your books contain no entry of Rs. 1,000 on the 6th or 7th March, or any subsequent day, paid into the Oriental Bank by you?

Mr. Bendir—No, my lord. There was (he added, after reference to his bank books) an entry of Rs. 1,000 which was from Mr. Dosabhoy Rustomjee on account of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association.

Jadowjee Ruttonsey, who was next called, stated that he was a registered holder of 50 shares in the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, in trust for Cullianjee Pitamber, who if willing was able to pay the Rs. 7,500 due for calls on the shares. After the decree was issued against him he went to Cullianjee and quarelled with him, telling him he (witness) would be ruined for his sake. Cullianjee said he had no money with him, and his servant afterwards told witness that Damodher Heerjee wanted Rs. 2,500. In consequence of that he borrowed Rs. 2,500 from Ragoonath Pragjee, gave it to Goculdass Mooljee, and asked him to go with him (witness) to Raghoo Shamjee's office. Damodher was there and got the money, and then went out for about an hour and a half. When he returned he gave witness a receipt in English, which Damodher read to him. The receipt (here produced and identified) was for Rs. 1,500.

His Lordship remarked that there was no evidence in this as against Mr. Bendir, but that it was for the counsel for that gentleman to object.

Mr. Pigot replied that in a case of this kind, unless the evidence was really very wrong, there was a delicacy in raising technical objections.

The witness in further examination said—He told Damodher that too much had been kept, and on Damodhur saying that Mr. Bendir had kept it, he said that if Mr. Bendir had done so God would not do him good. Mr. Damodher then said that Mr. Bendir had made 3 lacs and in a few days would be going to England.

The Judge—I cannot help thinking that if he had the use of his eyes he would have gone to Mr. Bendir and seen if he really had received the money.

Mr. McCulloch asked this witness if he was "old, blind, or inform"—which Mr. Bendir had given as his reasons for making the compromise.

Witness replied in the negative. He had spoken of the compromise before the meeting of shareholders. He was pleased with the compromise and mentioned it to those who spoke of the matter to him.

Mr. McCulloch here put a question to this witness as to an entry in his own books—which were at this stage put into the witness's hand.

His Lordship remarked that the books had been actually brought into Court by one of the petitioners. He also remarked—after a brief pause—that he had not forgotten what was said in chambers on the previous day as to this man being an unwilling witness. He had noted those circumstances particularly.

The witness then showed an entry which was translated to the following effect:—that Mr. Bendir had sued and got a decree for Rs. 7,500 due for calls and costs, but that a settlement thereof had been obtained through payment of Rs. 2,500 in ready cash, that sum having been paid by the hands of Goculdass Mooljee; for Rs. 1,500, out of that, a receipt in the nature of a release had been given, and with regard to the Rs. 1,000 Damodher Heerjee said that the sum had been kept by Mr. Bendir and the Rs. 2,500 had been debited to the accounts of the estate.

Mr. McCulloch at this stage remarked, that he thought there was some misapprehension on the part of his lordship as to the production of the book, and craved to be allowed to examine the man who had got it from the petitioner, and who had not understood what was going on.

His Lordship replied that he had seen the book produced from beneath the petitioner's arm, and 500 natives could not convince him of the contrary.

The native servant who had had charge of the book in Court was here examined, and stated he had got the book in the morning.

After the previous witness had given some further evidence,

Mr. Dunbar said he might state at once that he did not wish to take up the time of the court by denying that Damodher Heerjee had received the sum of Rs. 2,500; on the contrary, he admitted that his client had received that amount.

The examination in chief of the witness having been concluded, the Court adjourned till after the holidays.

AN INSOLVENCY CASE.

On Monday an appeal was heard before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of Mahomed Cassumbhoy, whose petition in the Insolvency Court had been dismissed by Mr. Justice Tucker.

The Advocate General, with Mr. Marriott, appeared for the insolvent, and stated the circumstances of the case. There were four brothers who started in business with a capital of Rs. 581 and a lac of rupees from their father. The father died on May 1864, the firm suspended payment on May 1866, and one of the brothers, Curmally, who had managed the business, died in April of 1867. A petition was filed in the Insolvency Court on 18th June 1866, and the Commissioner ordered the Examiner to report on eight points in connection with the keeping of the accounts. The present opposing creditor was the only one, and his objections had not been hastily prepared, as he had up to October 1867 to lodge them. But on receiving the report of the Examiner the Commissioner threw aside all objections of the creditor, any one of which if prove might have subjected the insolvent to some clause of the Act, and dismissed the petition on the ground that the petitioner had falsely represented his father as a creditor of the estate.

Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Farran appeared for the only opposing creditor, Meer Syud Allumkhan; and parties were heard at considerable length.

The Court considered that there was not sufficient evidence as to the fact whether the father was a partner, and therefore reversed the order of the Commissioner, declared the petitioner entitled to his discharge, and found each party liable in his own costs.

FORT POLICE COURT.—APRIL 7TH.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

THEFT OF SHIP'S CARGO.—Henry Boswell, Jacob Ravensway, and Edward McDonell of the ship *Weatherside*, were charged with having embezzled three casks of brandy, part of the ship's cargo value Rs. 60. Boswell was found guilty and sentenced to four week's imprisonment with hard labour, the other two men were discharged.

"PUTTING OUT" A DRUNKEN MAN.—John Balfour was charged by J. F. Gorden, Manager of the Oriental Exchange, with having assaulted him on Monday evening. The defendant's face was cut and bruised on several parts.

From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that Thomson had got one glass of liquor in the Exchange, and that at about half past five in the afternoon he found him lying drunk in a room; that he then sent for a buggy and tried to help Thompson into it, when the buggy moved away and Thompson fell on the steps; that Thompson then became infuriated and caught him by the beard, struck him, followed him into the house, and there fell into a glass case.

The proprietor of the Exchange, Cowasjee Nowrojee, corroborated complainant in saying that defendant had fallen into the glass case.

Defendant stated that he only wanted to get some papers which he had left in the room, but that Gordon would not allow him, but dragged him into a buggy and knocked him down, and struck him a second time, knocking him into the glass case.

Mr. Constable Gallagher said he had been called, but that when he arrived all was quiet. In cross-examination by the complainant, he said that he (Gordon) was as much under the influence of liquor as Thompson at the time.

His Worship said that Thompson from his appearance had evidently been punished sufficiently, and dismissed the case.

LAW.

HIGH COURT,—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, 7th April.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

John Campbell vs. Samjee Bhimjee.

This suit was brought to recover a sum of Rs. 63,750, being money lent. The defendant did not appear, and Mr. Farran on behalf of the plaintiff requested leave to withdraw the action from the roll as the defendant had become insolvent and the claim had been admitted on his schedule. The Court granted the application.

Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama vs. Gunnesshamdas Rugoonathdas.

This suit was for a sum due under a Guzerati deed for Rs. 10,000, dated in 1866, with interest at 1 per cent. per mensem. The defendant did not appear, and Mr. Mayhew for the plaintiff stated that several sums had been paid, two of them since the filing of the plaint. He examined the plaintiff to show that Rs. 3,000 had been paid; and that the principal and interest now due amounted to Rs. 8,644-15-2. His Lordship gave decree for that amount, with costs, and interest till judgment.

John Peel and others vs. Malljee Sewjee and others.

Peel, Cassells and Co. sued Malljee Sewjee & Co. for Rs. 33,948, being amount of damages incurred by the defendants, not carrying out several contracts for a supply of cotton to the plaintiffs.

The defendants failed to appear, and Mr. Ferguson on behalf of the plaintiffs proved the contracts and the quantities of cotton received in part execution thereof.

The plaintiff said this suit had been brought as it was currently reported at the time that the defendants had a number of contracts and were unable to complete them, but were giving trouble in many cases, sometimes not delivering any at all, and in other cases giving only damaged cotton.

The Judge—In point of fact you thought that if you had given more time, you would not have got the cotton?

Plaintiff—Yes, and we heard that it was the intention of other people to take proceedings against them. The action is not for damages solely, but for the balance of the account. We gave them credit for the cotton supplied in their favour.

His Lordship said it was not worth while going over all the addition, but he would give decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 33,848, and as this was for damages he would not allow interest but would give costs and six per cent. on the judgment.

Mr. Ferguson asked for speedy execution, and examined a witness to show that the defendants were out of Bombay, and that there had been other two suits against them, with regard to cotton, which they had not defended.

This application was granted.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

The Land Mortgage Bank vs. *Richard A. Passmore*

MR. STRONG asked for an adjournment of this suit. The defendant had left the country, and his attorney had not been instructed in the case and wished it postponed till he should receive information from the defendant. He understood appearance had been entered simply for the purpose of allowing him to make this motion.

Mr. Pigot for the plaintiff objected and remarked that this would be quite an extraordinary course of procedure after action had been taken for the defence.

His Lordship, after some farther discussion, said that there seemed to have been negotiations going on between the plaintiff and defendant before the latter left the country, so that he must have been well aware of the intentions of the Bank. He ought therefore to have given all instructions to his attorney before he went away, and if he had not done so must just stand the consequences. A man had no right to leave India while he had such a negotiation going on, without giving all information regarding it to his attorney, or expect that the person appointed as his attorney should apply to the court to get the suit stayed to await his possible return to India at some future time.

Mr. Strong suggested that a commission might be appointed to examine him.

His Lordship replied that he could do no such thing. Mr. Cornforth had the power of attorney, and had appointed Mr. Cleary in this case, and it would be proceeded with. Of course if Mr. Cornforth had no power of attorney

ly a year in which he might not have a plausible pretence for transferring charge from revenue to capital account. I do not know how long such a process might go on, but sure I am that it would end sooner or later in a collapse of public credit." He went on to say that, notwithstanding the truth of this principle it would not be right, considering that he had already had to propose new taxation, still further to increase that taxation on account of the new barracks. He said,—"We shall fulfil our duty if we provide all that we can out of revenues, and throw a part of the burden on our successors. We shall borrow a million towards the construction of barracks in the ensuing year, and even after this million has been borrowed, the remaining million will be charged to the revenues of the year." These, Sir, are the principles upon which it has always been considered that these two great classes of public works are to be dealt with. It comes to this, that for reproductive public works we may always borrow, while for non-reproductive works we are never to borrow unless our existing income is insufficient. Rather than impose new and burdensome taxation, we may borrow to meet a portio of the charges on account of this class of non-reproductive works. These principles, which have been consistently acted upon by the Government of India, may be, I think, defended on better grounds than past practice and the orders of the Secretary of State. They appear to me to be clearly founded on reason. The truth is that these so-called extraordinary public works, (and I am now putting aside altogether the class of great reproductive works, are only extraordinary on account of their magnitude, and of the difficulty in at all times providing for them out of ordinary revenue. In no other sense are they extraordinary. If indeed, there were a probability or a possibility that when these barracks are completed we shall see a great diminution of our public works expenditure, the case would be different. For my part I should even then say that we ought not to borrow without necessity, but I admit that much might be said on the other side But I believe it to be certain that long before these barracks are finished, expenditure for public works that may be reckoned by millions will have become inevitable The same causes which have led to this great expenditure on barracks, causes connected with the maintenance of the health of the army, will inevitably continue to lead to immense further expenditure As His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief stated with great truth in the debate on last year's Budget, there is now sitting permanently in England a Sanitary Commission which may be called a Committee of Public Safety for supervising the health, not only of the British troops in India, but of the subjects of Her Majesty throughout this country. As His Excellency observed, this has greatly increased the difficulties of the Minister of Finance. When these sanitary authorities declare certain measures to be necessary for the health of the army, an irresistible pressure is brought upon the Government. And it is, no doubt, right that it should be so, for even on grounds of economy alone, if there were no better grounds, no expenditure, however great, can be wrongly incurred if it tends to maintain the health of the British soldiers. I believe, therefore, that even for Military works an enormous additional charge may be anticipated. But, as His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield remarked, the sanitary authorities supervise not only the health of the army, but of the people generally. I saw the other day a good example of this, though I must explain that the proposal of which I am about to speak did not come from the Royal Sanitary Commission. We are now threatened with a complete revolution in our system of jail management. We are told that unless we adopt the so-called cellular system which has been adopted in the best jails in England, no proper prison discipline or reformation, or anything else that we ought to have is possible. It has been calculated that the cost of carrying out these projects would not be less than twelve millions sterling. When I think of all that has to be done in India for the honest part of the community, how roads and railways and canals have to be made, how the people have to be educated, and ten thousand works of improvement to be carried out, it seems to me monstrous that we should have to discuss these schemes which I can only characterise as schemes of silly sentimentality. But I cannot disguise from myself the fact that these projects threaten us with an enormous expenditure, and even if we dismiss such foolish extravagancies, there can be no doubt that a great expenditure is really necessary before our jails in many parts of India will be placed in a satisfactory condition. But without continuing to dilate on expenditure which may be called hypothetical, I will give the Council some idea of the demands that are actually made for public works on the Government of India. I take the demands for a single year, 1863-69. The Imperial Public Works Grant to Bengal, excluding expenditure on railways, was £1,065,000. After this grant had been made, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor sent to the Government of India a statement of works of a purely civil character which it had been found impossible to include in the Budget, owing to insufficiency of funds. His Honor said that although he did not ask that the amount entered in this statement should be immediately granted to him, he hoped he admitted the difficulty in providing the funds, he thought it necessary to give to the Government of India some indication of the works which must be undertaken ere long, and nearly all of which, he stated, were works, which, in the interest of good administration, or for the reasonable comfort of the servants of the State, or for the material progress of the country, it was very desirable should be executed. The estimated cost of these works amounted to £300,000. They consisted of roads and bridges, public buildings in Calcutta, hospitals, court-houses, jails, sub-divisional buildings, and lock-ups. "The question," His Honor said, "which constantly comes up is not whether there is necessity for work of this description, but which of the applications is most pressing. The necessity for improved jail accommodation is also very pressing as a mere question of humanity. This is well known to the Government of India. Sub-divisional buildings being indispensable for the efficient working of the system of administration approved of by the Government of India, no remark regarding their necessity seems called for except that the system cannot work well unless the officers are properly housed, and that with the amount of funds at present available, it will take years before the system can be introduced."

I take now the case of Bombay. In this Presidency £1,595,000 was assigned for public works. Of this sum, £489,000 was on account of military works. The actual requirements of the Government of Bombay for new works were stated to be £2,673,000. Deducting from the imperial grant the amount allotted for repairs, establishment, &c., the amount required by Bombay exceeds that which was assigned to it, by £1,750,000. The Bombay Government stated that all of these works which could not be included in the Budget for want of funds were more or less of a pressing nature, that, they were not only necessary works for the development and improvement of the country, but that very many of them were indispensable for the proper administration of the Government. Thus, these two provinces alone of Bengal and Bombay, which received for the ensuing year £2,655,000, demanded in addition to that sum a further amount of £2,000,000. The same sort of story might be told of each province of the Empire, and I have no doubt that all these demand sof the Local Governments were in themselves quite reasonable. The truth is, that there is no limit to such demands, because there is no limit to the requirements of the country. I believe, therefore, that we shall greatly deceive ourselves if we expect that any one in this Council, or indeed any one now alive will, if the Government continues to do its duty, see any diminution in the expenditure on public works in India.

It seems, then to me clear that these military works have no better claim to be considered extraordinary than many others which we shall have to undertake. If it be right in the one case to meet the whole charge by borrowing, it must be equally right in the other. But, as my Right Hon'ble friend said in the passage already quoted, such a policy must inevitably end sooner or later in a collapse of public credit. The only safe and honest principle is that which we have been following—to bear our own burdens so far as we are able, and to leave our successors to bear their own. Assuming that these principles, which, I repeat, the Government of India has consistently acted upon What do the figures of this Budget sheet show ? Let us take first the current year 1867-68. Setting aside reproductive public works, the charge for which has to be met by loan, the expenditure of the year is £48,467,000, the income is £48,258,000, leaving an actual deficit of £208,000. But the Secretary of State early in the year sanctioned a loan of £1,000,000. It turned out that this was more than was wanted by £800,000. This sum constitutes the so-called surplus of the year. Although the Hon'ble Mr. Skinner spoke in one part of his speech of this sum as being in reality only the balance of a loan, he appeared to me in another part of his speech to speak of it as a real surplus, and this last idea is at any rate one that seems very prevalent. The truth is, that in the sense of excess of income over expenditure, there is no surplus. There is merely the balance of an unexpended loan. And if it had had no License Tax, the deficit, instead of being £200,000, would have been £866,000. Applying the same principles to the estimates of the ensuing year we have an income of £48,586,000, and an expenditure of £48,358,000. there is an estimated surplus of £228,000, and this is a real surplus of income over expenditure. If, however, we were now to abandon the License Tax, and substitute nothing in its place, this surplus of £228,000 would be converted into a deficit of £340,000, Turning to the charges for reproductive works, we have to provide for the coming year £1,270,000. This sum in accordance with the principle which has been explained has all to be met by loan. The Hon'ble Mr. Skinner complained that we were reversing the great policy which had given such satisfaction, and were now proposing to pay for reproductive works out of capital. We are doing nothing of the kind ; we are not proposing to spend one farthing out of Income on reproductive works ; the whole cost will be met from money raised by loan. The reason why no fresh loan is now wanted is simple. Besides the loan of £1,000,000 of which I have already spoken, we borrowed, in India £1,400,000. Of this latter sum we spent on reproductive works only £850,000. There remain, therefore, of this loan an unexpended balance of £550,000. Adding this to the £800,000 unspent of the English loan, we have a total of £1,350,000 unexpended balances raised by loan and we do not borrow again now simply because we have borrowed already. It would be easy to swell to any extent that we like the estimated surplus of the ensuing yenr by assuming that my Right Hon'ble friend Mr. Massey has underestimated his receipts. This is a sort of criticism that we have every year. But judging by past experience, it often happens that the Financial Minister rather under-estimates his expenditure than his receipts. I think that my Right Hon'bin friend has said quite enough already in defence of his estimates. The chief doubts thot have been expressed are as usual about opium. The remarks which the Hon'ble Mr. Skinner has made upon this subject deserve to be received with the utmost respect, for there can hardly be higher authority than his own on such a point. Still, I cannot but think that the estimate is a wise one, and I am fortified in this belief by some remarks that I lately came across by a gentleman who is unconnected with the Government, but is one of the greatest authorities upon such subjects now living "I have before me," he writes, "in detail, the market prices and quantity of opium sold in Calcutta during the past 20 years, and I find that the extreme fluctuation per chest is not less than between Rs. 628 and Rs. 2,576. When it is borne in mind that from 30,000 to 40,000 chests are disposed of annually, and that a fifth to a sixth part of the whole revenue of India is chiefly derived from opium planted, in-gathered with the usual elemental risks, and ultimately sold for and on account of Government, this circumstance of itself ought to leave no room for the repeated surprise expressed by English critics that the Indian Budgets should be out by a whole million." Accepting the figures shown in the estimates, would it be wise to abandon any portion of our existing revenue ? It seems to me, unless indeed, we should change our whole policy and determine to pay for non-reproductive works exclusively by loan, the inevitable result would be that at the end of the coming year we should have to meet a deficit. If, as I have said, we were to abandon the License Tax we should have a deficit of £340,000. It must be remembered that the present question is not whether we shall impose new taxation, or meet the charges for public works by loan, but whether having sufficient income to meet these charges, we are deliberately to throw a portion of that income away, and borrow to supply the loss. But suppose that I am wrong in thinking that it would be most unwise to diminish our existing revenue, and admit that we ought to reduce taxation and abandon the policy which has hitherto been followed, why are we to pick out this particular tax for abandonment ? In the whole list of our taxes there is perhaps no tax that I should be so sorry to give up as this. I have said before I became a Member of this Council as hard things about the details of this License Tax as perhaps anyone has said. Bnt I have always felt that whatever might be the faults of this measure in detail, it was a recognition of the great and sound principle, that all considerations of justice and expediency require that a portion of the burdens of the State should be met by direct taxation on those classes which have paid hitherto little or nothiug, but which benefit more than any other classes from a strong and civilized Government. If I wished to make an attack on the existing sources of our revenue, I certainly should not pick out this insignificant scrap of direct taxation. I think that I could make out a much better case against some of our other taxes. I might for instance doubt whether our customs' tariff might not be amended, whether our export duties are justifiable, and some of our import duties, too. I might doubt the wisdom of making the producers of sugar in the North-West Provinces pay a transit duty of from 12 to 15 lakhs of rupees a year on their sugar passing from one part of India to another. I might doubt the propriety of the enormous taxes which we now levy on the administration of justice, of which we have heard so much to-day. And last, not least, there is no end to what might be said about the duties on Salt. I think for my part that no terms of reprobation can well be too strong for the existing system. To me, I confess, it is past understanding how any person knowing the truth can deliberately say that £6,000,000 now paid by the poorest classes, ought to be increased with the object of saving from direct taxation to the extent of one per cent on their incomes the 120,000 persons on whom the amended License Tax would fall. I am far from saying that we ought hastily to diminish the Salt duties. I think it would be very foolish to tamper rashly with this great source of revenue. But I have no doubt that the true policy is that which has been enunciated by my Right Hon'ble friend—that we are not to try to snatch a few lakhs of rupees here and there—but to view this great question as a whole, and endeavour to bring about a more equal standard of duties throughout India. I believe that the Right Hon'ble gentleman's anticipations will be verified, and that while we may expect from this policy an increase at the outset of the consumption of salt, the increase of revenue, we may bring about at the same time a decrease in the cost of salt in the greater part of India. I believe that at any rate in that part of India which I know best—the North-West Provinces and Oudh—this result might be confidently looked for. I am satisfied that the people there do not at present obtain one-half of the salt that they require, and I believe that, under a wise system, we might expect a great increase of consumption and of revenue too. To return to the License Tax—I repeat that I am satisfied that this tax is excellent in principle, and if it be modified in the way now proposed it will be levied without difficulty or objection. If this tax be open to reproach, it is not, I think that goes too far, but that it does not go far enough. My Right Hon'ble friend Mr. Massey has given his reasons for preferring this tax to an Income Tax which should fall upon all classes. It is not necessary to enter into this question, because it is not probable that any actual demand will be made upon the Government to replace this tax by an Income Tax. I shall say nothing regarding the details of the Bill, before us, because all details can be much better discussed in Committee, in the first instance at least. I should have thought it, Sir, unnecessary to say anything more had not the Hon'ble Mr. Skinner repeated what we so often hear that unpopular direct taxation, whether an Income Tax or a tax of the kind proposed in this Bill, ought to be reserved for times of public emergency. For my part, I confess that I doubt whether direct taxation, if it be moderate in amount, and confined to the comparatively rich, and be carefully and justly administered, ought to be called unpopular at all. I think it, indeed, an abuse of terms to talk of a tax being unpopular which affects only 120,000 persons out of a population of 180,000,000. If we could arrive at true popular opinion, we should surely find this actually popular, inasmuch as it falls only upon the comparatively rich, and does not touch the mass of the people. But let it be admitted that I am wrong in this, and that direct taxation is as unpopular as it it is the custom to assert ;—and of course I cannot deny that this tax is unpopular with the most influential part of the community, upon whom alone it falls—then I say so far from this unpopularity being a reason for not imposing such taxstion in time of peace, it is the strongest possible reasou for doing so. I think that it is generally admitted that if any great public emergency were to arise, great taxation could hardly be avoided. But such times are the least time for introducing new experiments in taxation. Your Excellency has shown in a manner which seems to me unanswerable, that in this matter there is no analogy whatever between the circumstances of England and of India. In England, when emergency arises, we know that we may confidently appeal to the patriotism of a united people. The time of greatest difficulty is the time when the people are most ready to respond to the demands that are made upon them. But as Your Excellency has observed, the case in India is very different. Whatever view we may take of the popularity of our Government, we must admit that the affection of the people—if I may use such a term—is at best very lukewarm, nor towards a Government of foreigners could it be otherwise. While the stability of our power appears unquestionable, the people obey without a murmur, but if difficulties arise, and doubt becomes possible regarding the permanence of our power, then is the time for the thousand elements of discontent and hostility to gather strength. Such time I repeat, is the last time for any new experiments in taxation. Let us by all means keep our direct taxation as low as the actual requirements of the State allow, but if such taxation be necessary in time of emergency we may depend upon it that the wise course is to accustom the people to it in time of peace.—*Englishman.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 20th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Marseilles, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed " Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

		per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11¾d. do.
" 4	do.	1s. 11 5/8d. do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11 9/16d. do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11 7/16d. do.
" demand		1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Scotland do.		1s. 11 3/16d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.		1s. 11¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅞ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 5/8 "
3	do.	1/11 9/16 "
2	do.	1/11¼ "
1	do.	1/11 7/16 "
On demand		1/11 3/8 "
On Scotland		1/11 3/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months		4 per cent.
6	do.	3 per cent.
3	do.	2 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank Bills, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th March 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Karrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. —

		per Rupee.
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11½d.
4	do.	at 1s. 11 11/32d.
3	do.	at 1s. 11 23/32d.
2	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.
1	do.	at 1s. 11 7/32d.
On demand	do.	at 1s. 11 9/32d.
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees ; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000 ; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100.
RESERVE FUND £ 30,000.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, ESQ., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, ESQ., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, ESQ., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, ESQ., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, ESQ., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, ESQ.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDHAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directory,
JAMES WINDHAM, Manager,
National Bank of India, Bombay, 16th February 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BARCLAY and PERKIN'S PORTER, bottled by J. W. BRIDGES & SONS, London, at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts; Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 24th March 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES. Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

Vieux	"	Do.	" 18 0 "
Cognac	"	Do.	" 16 "

Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne, Quarts, 1 doz. in each case.....Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do, do. ..... " 32 "
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a high caste Bay Arab HORSE. Height 14-2½. Age 5 years. Weight carrier. Also a four-wheeled DOG CART, with HOOD, and HORSE, and set of single HARNESS—owner going home. Apply to ALI ABDOOLAH, Byculla Commission Stables.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.
For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE, MAHABULESHWAR POTATOES, best quality, in baskets of 4 maunds. Rs. 12 per basket.—Cash.
GOLZA OIL, in drums of 5 Gallons. Rs. 12 per drum.—Cash. Apply at No. 10, Hummum Street.
CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

WESTLEY RICHARDS & Co.—FOR SALE for export only, 2 breech-loading CARBINES, with Moulds and Plugs for muzzle-loading,—sighted for 1,000 yards.
Also a few breech and muzzle-loading GUNS and RIFLES for Sporting purposes. CHARLES CARTER.
1, Bruce Lane, 2nd April 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUITONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

GOODS FOR THE HOT SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of thin ALL-WOOL TWEEDS for Suits, in Mixtures, Checks, and Stripes,—warranted shrunk.
MADE TO MEASURE.
Double-breasted Coat and Trowsers.....Rs. 22-0
Trowsers only ..... " 8-8
WALTER & Co.,
13, Meadow Street, Fort. Tailors and Outfitters.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES, with estimates and Plans of Factories Edited by F. R. COLA, late Sole Proprietor of the Ahmednuggur Cotton Mills, Bombay Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts.
Prices—In Bombay, Rs. 10. *To Outstations*, Rs. 10½ *Cash*.
London—VIRTUE & Co. ; Calcutta—LEPAGE & Co. ; Bombay—CHESSON & WOODHALL, and *Dufter Ashkara* Press ; Madras—J. HIGGINBOTHAM ; Lahore—W. COCKELL & Co. ; Agra—*Delhi Gazette Press* ; Mooltan—DADABHOY MANOCKJEE.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 17th February, 1868.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3½ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Bombay, 26th March 1868.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has received per Overland Mail a trial shipment of the undermentioned Specialities, which is now exposed for sale at his Rooms. In making this announcement he begs respectfully to tender his thanks to all who have hitherto favoured him with their confidence, with an assurance that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of their patronage :
HARRIS'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED HARNESS COMPOSITION, Polishing Paste, Plate Steel and Urn Powders. HARRIS'S FURNITURE POLISH. This useful and excellent article preserves and beautifies mahogany, stained wood, and all furniture that require polish, and retain its beauty for a considerable length of time, by only an occasional rub with a soft dry cloth or brush. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF JAPAN FOR ENAMELLED LEATHER. This preparation is adapted for beautifying and preserving enamelled and patent leather, couch and cab heads, gig aprons, portmanteaus, hunting, shooting &c. boots and shoes as well as other kinds of leather exposed to wet, to which it imparts (without the labour of brushing) a brilliant jet polish, waterproof, clean and durable. HARRIS'S HARNESS LIQUID. This inestimable composition without labour (as it requires no brushing) produces a brilliant jet black, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell. HARRIS'S MILITARY AND NAVAL EXQUISITE BRILLIANT CHEMICAL PASTE, for finely polishing brass, white metal goods, &c., &c. HARRIS'S LADIES' BLACKING, for beautifying with ease and expedition Ladies' black, real, kid, Spanish, and Cordovan boots and shoes. HARRIS'S BLACK DYE. This preparation completely renovates the appearance of carriage heads, gig aprons, harness, or any other kind of leather work when any of the same is worn brown; and prevents, by being occasionally used, the leather becoming so. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF HARNESS POLISH. HARRIS'S LUSTRE SHOE BLACKING AND PASTE. Also a few sets of fresh Leather Gig Harness on German Silver Buckles, an everlasting Plate.

Just landed at "Nelson."

A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods. They are neatly and tastefully lined and painted, much superior in finish to the last shipment.

In soliciting the patronage of Constituents up-country, H. R. BAXTER begs to inform them that every exertion shall be used on his part to execute Orders promptly and economically.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
The Properties of 2 Gentlemen.
A first-class English-built light Dog Cart expressly built to order by Beaman & Healey, Liverpool, and which cost six months ago £80.
A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 98, Euston Road.
A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
The property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.
A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.
ALSO,
2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.
1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.
1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.
1 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.
1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.
1 Ditto Brougham ditto, by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.
FOR SALE.—The property of Captain R. GURLING, Commander of the P. and O. Company's Service, proceeded to England.
A first-class nearly new English-built light London Sociable, by J. Buchanan Co., Glasgow, with a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness.
The above Carriage to be seen at the Commission Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of Esplanade Cross Road.
1 New and light Palkie office Shigram, with lamps and Shaft.
One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.
Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.
And also,
A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.
Just unpacked.
A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.
A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 8th April, 1868.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
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